

S

451

.U8A4

1919





Class S 451

Book U 8 A 4

1919

UTAH UTAH



20-26394

AGRICULTURAL SERIES Nº 15

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL SERIES Nº 15

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Messages from State Officials

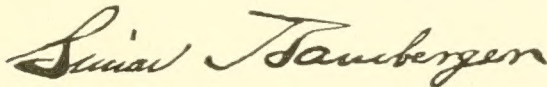
S451
23A4
1919

FROM UTAH'S GOVERNOR

Since the day the pioneers first turned the water upon the parched soil of the Salt Lake Valley, agriculture has been recognized as one of the chief industries of Utah. The development of the agricultural possibilities has been a source of wonder to those who have made a study of rural life in the United States. But the opportunities are not all gone. Although vast strides have been taken, the agricultural development of Utah is scarcely beyond infancy. We have the climate, we have the soil and we are making the most of our water supply.

In various parts of the State lands in various stages of cultivation may be obtained at reasonable figures. Then there are thousands of acres in the outlying section which are yet awaiting the arrival of the pioneer.

As to educational facilities, I believe I am correct in saying that Utah stands in the front rank. We are proud of our public school system. We welcome to our State loyal and liberty-loving men and women, especially the hardy pioneer.



Governor

FROM UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER

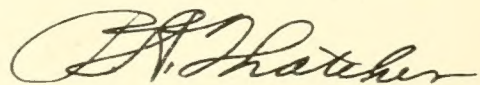
Agriculture in Utah flourishes under a great variety of conditions. Separated by only a few miles are stockmen whose stock grazes upon open ranges and farmers whose fertile acres are under cultivation as intensive as the richer portions of the corn belt. Between these extremes there are all stages of pioneering and of development.

Most of those engaged in agricultural pursuits live under conditions which make possible a high

development of social and community life. Consequently, exceptional educational facilities and an unusual amount of co-operative effort are found throughout the State. High schools are within reach of practically the entire population. The Agricultural College, ranking with the best in the country, is waiting for those who desire more training. Co-operative associations for buying, marketing, threshing, irrigation, etc., bring to the individual the advantage of united effort.

The age of drudgery on the farm is past in Utah. The Utah farm of today is equipped with every modern convenience. Upon the larger farms plowing is done by gas or steam; grain is harvested by the combined harvester and hauled to market by auto trucks; and the light automobile is extensively used for convenience and pleasure. The housewife of the urban farm does her cooking, washing, sewing, etc., by electricity, thus making her work a pleasure.

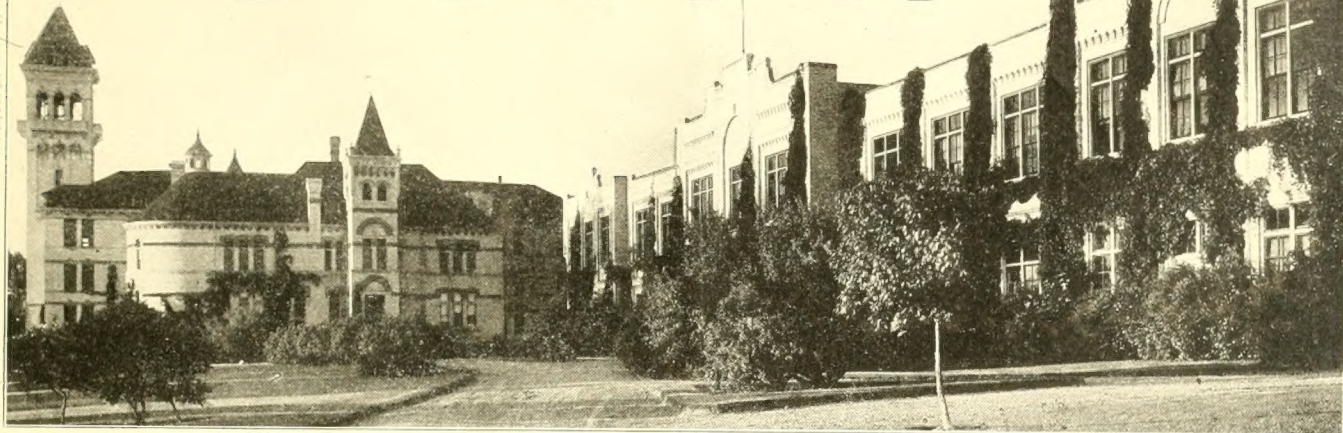
The further agricultural development of the State will show the same diversity as the present. The range of opportunities should make Utah very attractive to any who wish to change to a locality with a better climate or different conditions. The greatest need of Utah today is people. Our population is entirely too small for the great undeveloped resources that are here. The people of Utah welcome homeseekers and have always extended the hand of comradeship to newcomers. We are always glad to do everything possible to inform the people concerning our State and are not only willing, but anxious, to co-operate with the United States Railroad Administration in the development of this advantageous section.



Chairman, Industrial Commission
of Utah

D. of D.
APR 12 1920

UTAH



Home of Utah's Agricultural College

By DR. E. G. PETERSON
President of Utah Agricultural College

57
1339

ONE HUNDRED per cent increase in the population, production and prosperity of the western mountain states is not beyond the reach of possibility within the next two or three decades. Such a prediction is based mainly upon the immediate accessibility, under Government patronage, of vast supplies of irrigation water not yet impounded, the extensive area of good land not yet under the plow, the unexploited, but extensive, underground waters available by pumping from practicable depths, and the doubling of the duty of our present supply of water, which is entirely practicable throughout the West. This increase in duty is dependent as much upon more scientific distributing systems, involving unifying channels in many cases, as upon the application of the water to the crops.

In Utah and Idaho the present estimated irrigated area is 3,250,000 acres and in these two states alone there is estimated to be 5,750,000 acres which can yet be added to the irrigated area. This means practically a doubling of the intensively cropped area, with a resultant increase in wealth which will transform these states. Dry-farming likewise admits of very great increase throughout the West if properly and scientifically developed. In dry-farming, extraordinary care is necessary to prevent the attempt to cultivate areas of too limited rainfall or of imperfect soil storage possibilities. Properly selected areas yield very satisfactory returns and admit of good earnings if the business is wisely organized and administered.

In the older sections of the West the canals are continually being moved higher up, resulting in the fuller utilization of large areas. Drainage of water-logged lands is assuming immense proportions. For instance, there is at present under way in eight counties in Utah the redemption of 125,000 acres of land by tile drainage. Sevier and Millard counties have each organized their fourth drainage district. The drainable land of the West is usually the choicest land, very fertile and well located with respect to market.

The range area of the West is continually decreasing; its carrying capacity, however, need not decrease proportionately. The methods of reseeding of grasses, rotation system of grazing, and bedding-out herding with sheep, practiced by the Forest Service insure maximum use of all available plant food. Some stock raisers still do not understand the work of the Forest Service and complain at its restrictions, but the majority of range users appreciate the benefits derived from regulation. Many outside of Forest Reserves would like their districts included in reserves.

A greater yield per acre is the problem confronting the grain growers. A yield of 16.6 bushels per acre for winter wheat throughout parts of the West, which is mainly dry-farm grain, and 24.7 bushels per acre for spring wheat, most of which is irrigated, is the report obtained from threshing machine records collected under authority of the U. S. Food Administration in 1918. The yield for dry-farms is good, but the additional yield under irrigation does not pay for

the cost of the water. In more than half the counties of the State, work is being done to standardize the wheat crop. Variety tests are used to select varieties best adapted to the locality, while pure seed of varieties adopted is obtained by field selection and from seed plots. Swedish Select oats have proved their superiority over other oats grown in this area through variety tests and are now almost universally accepted as the standard variety. Corn for silage is fast becoming an important crop. The supply of seed adaptable to our many localities of short seasons is inadequate. Some of these localities are solving the problem by local seed selection.

Sugar beets planted this year will greatly exceed previous acreages. The average yield of $12\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre in Utah, in 1918, surpassed the yield of any other state and exceeded the average yield for the United States by $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons. The growing of sugar beets has raised the plans of farming in every section where they have been introduced. Farmers recognize beets as an important and staple crop. A new incentive to beet culture has recently been added through the use of beet top silage. The pit silos used are inexpensive; the big item is the labor required to put the tops in the silo at the same time the beet crop is being harvested. Results from feeding this silage to cattle and sheep in combination with protein

feeds indicate that a far greater value is obtained out of the tops by this method of preserving than is obtained by pasturing off as has been commonly practiced. Among other crops, potatoes are receiving considerable attention in the matter of seed selection. The returns from canning crops are making them profitable in favorable localities. In the fruit sections young orchards are being set out. Demands for trees exceed the supplies of the nurseries.

Crop pests are being brought under control by cultural methods and the use of poison. The saving of crops and range grass through the proper use of strychnine in killing rodents will amount to many thousands of dollars. Grasshoppers have been killed with arsenic. Confidence in this control method has been established and the people no longer fear total loss of crops from grasshoppers.

The range cattle of the West have been improved by the greater use of pure-bred bulls. In many sections the forestry officials and range users, through their grazing associations, co-operate in upholding this practice. There remains yet, however, considerable need for improving the quality of Western range cattle. Fattening cattle for market is becoming an established industry in several sections and could profitably be extended to other localities. Feeding first centers around sugar factories because of more



Vast Wheat Fields Lie under the Shadow of the Towering Wasatch Range

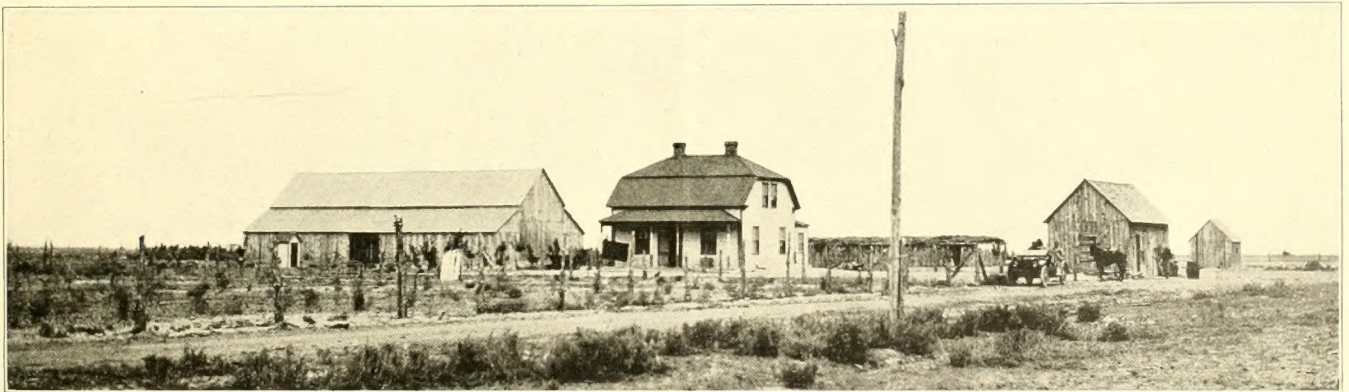
economical gains connected with feeding beet pulp and syrup. Range sheep will no doubt decrease in the West, but this loss may be made up in part by sheep on the farm. During 1918 farm flocks were increased in Utah alone by 13,000 head. Lamb feeding for the fat market is furnishing a good local market for many feeder lambs and is netting profit to the careful feeder. Dairying in established dairy sections is improving in grade of stock and in dairy equipment. Outside of these sections dairying is giving way to other branches of live stock which are more profitable. Better stock and simple but sanitary equipment should make dairying profitable in the West, which imports many million dollars worth of dairy products annually.

The high price of hogs for the past two years has greatly increased their numbers and has made it profitable to raise them where pasture could be included in their ration. A new feature connected with the hog industry is that of co-operative marketing, which has

beginning has been made, which points towards development of co-operative live stock shipping associations.

Farm poultry is generally neglected in the West, but there is no question that a little investment in equipment and labor would return big dividends. The time is coming soon when the mountain states will not only supply their own requirements, which amount to several millions of dollars per year, but will become an important national center for the distribution of poultry and poultry products. Ideal conditions of climate, native feeds, and freedom from disease, insure a great increase in the poultry industry in the near future.

In the national rebuilding which is to follow the war, which in the West, untouched physically as it was by the great conflict, means new building, the intermountain states will do a large share toward supplying homes for the many thousands who have been awakened by the calamities of the last four years



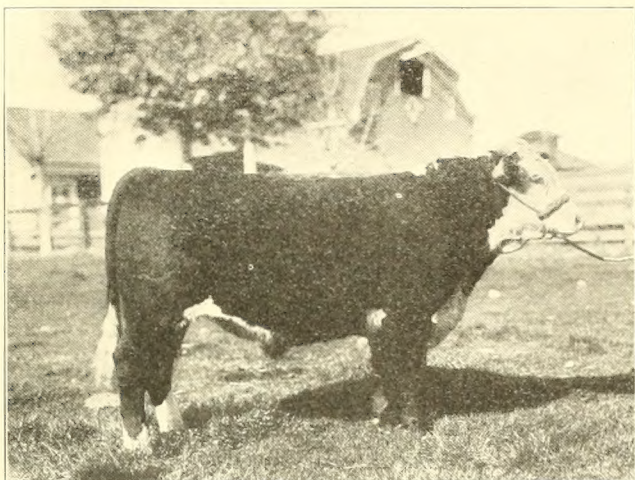
Utah Ranch Home in the Escalante Valley

been fostered by the farm bureau organizations. Shipping days were appointed, fat hogs were brought in from ten or twenty farms to make a carload, which was sent to market. The proceeds minus actual expenses were turned over to the owners of the hogs. A gain was always realized over the prices of the local buyers. Often this difference was several cents per pound. Under this method of marketing, the hog raiser knows he gets all there is in the hogs and is encouraged to continue in the business. Under the old method of selling to the country buyer there is always the suspicion that the buyer makes as much as the producer. That this suspicion is not entirely groundless is evidenced by the statement in the monthly crop report for September 1918, that for the years 1913 to 1918 the farmer received thirty-eight per cent of the retail price of his hogs. A good

and will not be content again to live the closed-in lives which the congested centers impose. The lands of the great West will call many thousands of these, soldiers and civilians alike, and will insure to the hardy and superior among them opportunities which will lead to competence. And the West will offer to them a citizenship which is coming to be recognized as outstanding in the cleanness and vigor of its democracy and in its downright Americanism.

Pertinent Facts on Utah

THE prime wealth of Utah is her marvelously rich soil, washed down, through countless centuries, in large measure, from mountains of limestone, which impart to the soil the necessary chemical reaction for the best growth of plants.



One of Utah's Heavyweights

Magic is the word which describes the productivity of the 22,000,000 acres of land capable of cultivation within the State.

The greatest crop grown, and a crop basic to prosperity, is alfalfa, or lucern, as it is sometimes called. Wherever alfalfa grows in abundance prosperity reigns, because this great forage makes possible an animal industry and consequent diversified and permanently prosperous agriculture not possible without alfalfa. In the yields per acre of alfalfa over the last forty-five years, Utah, with its three neighboring states, has led all other states in the Union.

In the production of barley, the great fattener for cattle and hogs, the yield in Utah for 1912 and 1913 was 45 and 38.5 bushels per acre respectively. Utah is increasing in corn production year by year, and ranks with recognized corn states in yield per acre—34 bushels. In wheat Utah is up with leading wheat states. In potato production Utah led by ten bushels per acre her nearest rival, which was Idaho, Utah producing the enormous average of 180 bushels per acre. In sugar-beet production she likewise leads.

Such figures prove, beyond all else, the wonderful fertility of Utah soil, whose richness has not been appreciably diminished by a half century of cultivation and whose millions of virgin acres are yet stored with their original great wealth.

Such rich soil presumes in the not distant future that more intensive cultivation will be practiced than at present prevails. This intensive cultivation will be along the lines of fruit production, for which already the State is famous, potato and beet production, and more particularly in dairying and in beef and hog

raising. These lines of production are the greatest revenue producers in agriculture.

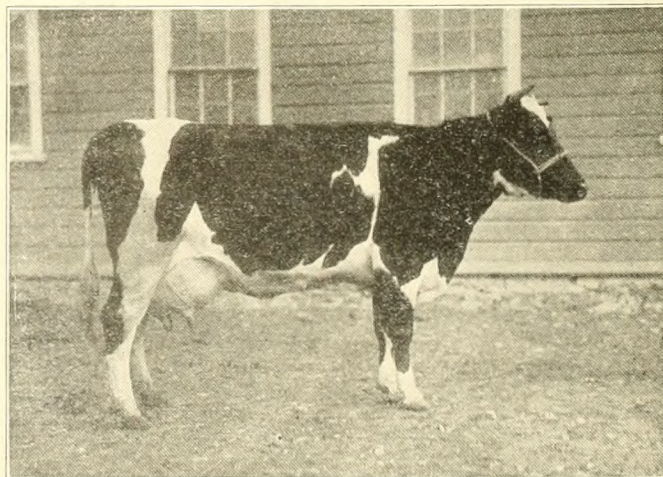
Live-Stock Farming

Utah is most excellently adapted to farming, which includes the raising of hogs, cattle and sheep. Added to the natural advantages which the State possesses in its abundant yields of alfalfa and barley, Utah has a bounteous range, which, in conjunction with the farm forage and grains, provides an opportunity for the production of the finest quality of beef, pork and mutton at low cost. Utah is becoming more and more, as her wonderful resources in this connection are established, a live-stock State. Over \$30,000,000 is already invested in live stock in Utah, and with proper correlation of the excellent ranges of the State, with farm fattening of animals, this investment may undoubtedly be doubled within the next decade.

There is a world shortage of meat. The farm fattening of stock has, therefore, become a very profitable industry, due to the high price of meat and the constant demand for more to feed the hungry millions.

Dairying

Dairying is the most profitable of the larger branches of agriculture. It affords at the same time an opportunity for diversified farming, home building and permanent soil fertility, which makes it a prime business of state to develop this world-old art and science. Utah's record in alfalfa and corn and barley production makes her a model dairy State. The unexcelled climatic conditions of the State make disease a com-



Utah's Dairy Herds Contain Many Splendid Specimens

parative rarity among animals. With comparatively little effort the dairy cow may be kept healthy, a condition hard of attainment in the low humid areas. Silos by the hundreds are being built in the State, the silage affording a succulent winter feed for cows and other stock, which, in combination with alfalfa as a succulent summer and dry winter feed, gives absolutely a perfect ration for cattle. Silos will become as common on Utah farms as granaries, because silage will be used not only in dairying, but as feed for horses and sheep. Utah has become noted as a dairy State. In the next few years she will double or treble her output of cheese, butter, and condensed milk products.

Dairying should go hand in hand with sugar beet raising, potato raising, hog raising and fruit culture. Thus is insured constant soil fertility, constant high income for the useful labor of the boys and men of the family.

Poultry

Poultry raising in Utah is in its infancy. The State produces annually approximately \$1,000,000 in poultry products. It is estimated that more than \$1,000,000 worth of poultry products are annually shipped into the State. Yet Utah is probably the most perfectly adapted poultry-raising State in the Union.

This is the often stated opinion of the leading experts of such great poultry states as California, Oregon and Iowa. The climate, at once ideal for egg production and for the health of the flock, cannot be excelled. The dry mountain slopes afford a perfect bedding ground. The natural feeds are all here, and the market always has and always will pay highly for eggs and the other products of poultry farming. The market within the State is such that Utah can more than double her output before she need ship outside the State. The profits are high in poultry farming, and the industry is such that women often find the keenest pleasure in such pursuits.

The Crops Under Irrigation

Orcharding is one of the fundamental agricultural successes of Utah. A high, dry air, a rich, well-drained soil, and a perfect summer season, which brings to the fruit color, texture and size unattainable in the humid areas, Utah easily produces as perfect a peach, apple, cherry and grape as the world knows. Her fruit brings in all competitions the highest awards. The smaller bush fruits thrive exceptionally well in Utah, the State supplying the main markets of the inter-mountain country in this regard.

Sugar beets, potatoes, celery and onions from Utah lead in quality and general excellent uniformity.



Utah's Fields Produce "Some Melons"

UTAH—THE BEEHIVE STATE

Many of the eastern valleys in the Uintah Basin, in Carbon and Emery counties, and in Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, San Pete and Sevier counties, have a soil most excellently adapted to the growing of these crops. The champion potato grower of the United States for 1913 was a Utah boy, who matured over 700 bushels of potatoes per acre on such soil as is represented by many thousands of acres in the counties named above.

Dry-Farming in Utah

The possible dry-farming area of the State comprises all that area not under irrigation and receiving more than ten inches of rainfall per year. Any area which receives more than ten inches, and whose soil is of sufficient uniformity—and there are millions of such acres in Utah—capable of being stored with sufficient precipitation, may be dry-farmed successfully. Dry-farming has been practiced in Utah for over half a century, Utah being the pioneer in dry-farming as in irrigation, yet dry-farming today is developing as never before. It is probable that 1,000,000 acres are now dry-farmed in Utah. The main crop is wheat, which yields from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre on the average. Many sections more than double this yield. Barley, oats, rye and alfalfa (especially for seed) are also successful dry-farm crops. Potatoes and other fodder crops have also been found to do

well under certain conditions. In many places dry-farm homesteads can be taken up from the Federal Government or purchased from the State at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre. Vast bodies of underground water have been found within the last few years to underline many of the larger areas of Utah at from twenty to sixty feet. This is now being profitably pumped to the surface to supplement dry-farming, and even to irrigate extensively. The demonstration of the practicability of pumping this water to the surface is one of the epoch-making events in the agricultural history of Utah and the West. Undoubtedly thousands of farms will be made luxurious homes because of this latest step in the onward march to conquer the desert.

Social Life in Utah

Utah is proud of her great history—one of exceptional achievement against great odds—and she is proud of her present position in the sisterhood of states. Yet she is looking with greatest faith to the future. Ogden and Salt Lake City have both become important commercial, industrial and railroad centers. The small towns of Utah are developing rapidly, the lands are filling up rapidly with men and women of all nationalities and creeds. The State is building a rural civilization on very high grounds. The lingering



In a Utah Home Garden

partisanship of a decade ago has disappeared, and Utah today, because of her abundant and relatively cheap lands, offers the greatest opportunity in the nation to the prospective home builder.

State College Aids the Farmer and Housewife

The Utah Agricultural College, at Logan, and the United States Department of Agriculture, operating through the Extension Division of the College, are of direct service to the farmers and housewives of the State. County farm advisers or demonstrators are employed, by co-operative agreement with the counties, to visit the farmers on their land and carry to them the latest truths in the science and art of agriculture. They are, so to speak, the hired men for all the farmers, and not only aid directly, but bring to the aid of each farmer who needs it, the advice of the College and the United States Department of Agriculture. Women skilled in domestic science and art perform a like service for the housewives of the State.

At the central office, at Logan, the Extension Division of the College employs experts in animal husbandry, in dairying, in irrigation and drainage, in dry-farming, in seed selection and general crops, and in home economics, who spend their entire time in visiting the farmers of the State who may need help in selecting land, buying cattle, building barns, testing cows, installing modern irrigation or drainage systems, in selecting seed or arranging a cropping system, testing soil, planning co-operative enterprises; or housewives who may need aid in planning a home, planning a kitchen, in economizing in dress or food, in selecting labor-saving devices, in home canning of fruits and vegetables, and in guarding the health and well-being of the children or other members of the family.

Any community or group of farmers or housewives who need the instruction of these specialists may obtain it by writing to the Extension Division, Utah Agricultural College, Logan.

How to Secure Land in Utah

Land may be acquired in Utah in one of three ways:

- (1) From private owners.
- (2) From the United States.
- (3) From the State of Utah.

The State Board of Land Commissioners announce the following:

"Land can be had in either of these three ways. Land and water rights can be bought at various prices, depending on location, soil, kind of crops raised, water rights, etc.

"Homestead and desert entries may be filed at the United States Land Office in Salt Lake City, on any non-mineral, unappropriated surveyed lands, and in

some localities 320 acres may be taken without actual residence, provided cultivation by dry-farming methods is accomplished.

"Homesteads have been entered in the former Uintah Indian Reservation, and the remainder is being sold by the Government through the United States Land Office at Vernal, Utah.

"Mineral entries and locations are made under United States mining laws and the laws of Utah.

"For further information in regard to homesteads, etc., write to the above named offices. As to the United States Strawberry Valley Reclamation Project, inquire of the engineer in charge at Provo, Utah.

"The State of Utah has land for sale in various parts of the State, part of which may not be desirable; this refers to land without water rights, being principally school sections, of which there are four in each surveyed township, 2, 16, 32 and 36. These lands are sold at not less than \$2.50 per acre, and no residence or cultivation is required. Lands not taken at public sales are thereafter open for application to purchase at private sale.

"The minimum price at which the State sells land outside of the State reservoir projects and Carey Act projects, is now \$2.50 per acre, ten per cent with application and balance in ten equal annual payments, with five per cent interest on deferred amounts, or State will accept full payments at any time.

"The State does not recommend any tract of land (the purchaser must satisfy himself as to its character) except under State reservoir projects. The State is not now receiving applications to select Government lands, except for Carey Act projects.

"The State will sell lands under State reservoir projects of its own at a reasonable figure, and the water rights at cost, plus five per cent for the purpose of building up the State and benefiting settlers."

Carey Act Projects

Under the Carey Act projects, of which there are several in the State, a citizen of the United States, or one having declared intention, buys the land at 50 cents per acre from the State, and buys water right from the Carey Act Company. Price may be paid in full or in installments. Proof of reclamation and settlement must be made.

Private Projects

There are many privately owned and developed projects in the State which have large acreages for sale. A statement of the character of soil and other conditions on these projects may be obtained from the Extension Division of the Utah Agricultural College at Logan.

VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE



A View of the Salt Lake Valley

THE valley of the Great Salt Lake includes all of the territory occupying the eastern shores of this inland sea. Here lies what may be termed the principal demonstration of Utah's agricultural possibilities since this valley is, for the most part, given over to intensive farming and the production of high-grade fruits.

Historically this section stands alone among the developed portions of the Great West, since, on the location now occupied by one of Salt Lake City's great mercantile establishments, the pioneers of 1847 turned the waters of City Creek upon the valley's thirsty soil and established the first irrigation operations of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent. From this small beginning have developed the great irrigation enterprises that are gradually conquering the desert wastes of Western America and bringing our millions of arid acres into full fruition.

Stretching north from Utah's capital city lie hundreds of acres devoted to the production of every class of fruits and vegetables, with here and there fields given over to choice cereals which yield record crops in their several types of production. If it is desired to study the agricultural possibilities of Utah, the opportunity is offered within a few miles' journey from the state's metropolis, for the Salt Lake Valley is an exemplification of the conditions which exist in all the valleys of Utah located at the same average altitude.

From this section is supplied all of the truck garden products consumed by Utah's two principal cities, Salt Lake and Ogden. There is also produced a considerable surplus which finds its way to other intermountain communities, while certain specialties, of which celery is one, are shipped to points as far east as the Mississippi Valley and west to Pacific Coast

cities. In referring to celery it is pertinent to state that Utah excels in the quality of this product and every crate not needed for home consumption finds ready market in other states at the highest prices. In fact complaint has been made that Utah's own markets frequently suffer a shortage in celery from the excessive demand of markets both east and west.

Along the line of celery cultivation there are still broad opportunities in the Salt Lake Valley and other sections of Utah. Wherever lands are fitted for the production of celery, and a proper system of cultivation has been followed, the producer has received what might be termed fabulous acreage returns and, up to the present time there has always been a market shortage in this Utah specialty. An annual revenue of \$1,000 per acre has been frequently recorded.

Located at accessible points between Salt Lake and Ogden, with several important plants at both these cities, are canneries capable of handling the large surplus of fruits and vegetables that is not consumed in the daily market routine of the locality. By means of excellent transportation over both steam and electric railroads, and by the best system of highways in the State, the grower is brought into close contact with these canning plants and the combination of production, transportation and preservation has added greatly to the prosperity of the valley.

There are many acres of Salt Lake Valley land, at present unused or given over to products of low value, that could be rendered much more productive if planted to vineyards. These are the slopes upon the lower foothills which have been declared by Dr. Gleason, one of Utah's most practical orchardists and the originator of the "Stark Early Elberta Peach," to be specially adapted for the production of grapes.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

This expert places the possibilities of the valley in grape-growing at thousands of acres and, in discussing the conditions surrounding the successful operation of the present fruit juice plant, located in the center of the valley at Kaysville, says:

"The fruit juice industry in the Salt Lake Valley, while young, is meeting with successful results. The only handicap to a broad development of this industry is the scarcity of grapes. For this there is no excuse, as there are thousands of acres, occupying the slopes of the valley's foothills, which are specially adapted to the growing of grapes equal in quality to any produced in America. The land is available for a full development of this important industry, while both climate and soil are specially adapted to the production of a high quality of fruit."

From this statement by so well informed an expert, it is evident that the hillsides of Salt Lake Valley may be profitably transformed from their present condition of meagre production into the vineyard section of the State. This will throw open a new road of endeavor to be traveled by the present resident or future homeseeker in the valley.

Another of the valley's specialties is the production of seeds. It is well known that seeds grown in the higher altitudes are productive of hardier and more healthy plants, no matter where they are planted. Following this idea, seed testing grounds were established twelve years ago by the Porter-Walton Company in a specially selected location about the center

of the valley. This was the first industry of its kind in the Rocky Mountain region and has met with a full measure of success, as it has developed a great area devoted to trial grounds, seed farms and nurseries, the products of which go out to every section of the Western States.

Paralleling the success in vegetable seed production and the growing of nursery stock, Salt Lake Valley possesses one of the largest plants in the west devoted to the production of flowers and potted plants.

This is the plant of the Miller Floral Company which has constructed at Farmington, known as "Utah's Rose City," the largest group of greenhouses in the West. From this plant, costing upward of \$150,000, there are shipped annually, to every portion of the country, thousands of potted plants and tons of cut flowers, all the product of this garden spot of Utah.

With the development of present plans, an area of valuable bench land, lying along the eastern edge of the Salt Lake Valley and between Salt Lake and Ogden, will be brought under irrigation by the construction of a retaining dam, and accompanying diversion and distribution systems, in the Weber Canyon east of Ogden. By this means the waters of the Weber River will be carried to a tract of more than thirty-five thousand acres, every one of which is magnificently located and possesses productive possibilities equaling the already developed sections of the lower valley. Here will be established hundreds of farms devoted



A Floral Greenhouse in the Salt Lake Valley—Largest in the Western States

UTAH—THE BEEHIVE STATE



Peaches Thrive in Utah

to intensive production which will provide profit-producing homes for a large number of energetic farmers.

From these brief statements it is evident that the Salt Lake Valley, even though it was the first of Utah's areas to be settled and developed, still offers opportunities to the homeseeker and presents many decided and alluring advantages.

Tooele Valley

Stretching south and west from the shores of Great Salt Lake, separated from the Salt Lake Valley by the Oquirrh range of mountains, is another vast valley that is taking its place in the development of Utah.

In the Tooele Valley thousands of acres have already been developed and are producing excellent crops by means of the dry-farming system.

At various points in the valley, where water for irrigation is available, large acreages of temperate zone fruits have been planted and are now producing excellent results.

The principal towns of the valley are Tooele and Grantsville, both of which are surrounded by large areas of well tilled and highly productive land devoted to fruits, cereals, vegetables and forage crops. Further out in various sections of the valley the dry farmer has pioneered his way to success until the valley is everywhere dotted with productive sections.

The soil is a sandy loam uniform with depth, containing a high percentage of phosphorus and an abundance of limestone; records in the valley for eight years show an average annual precipitation of 13.75 inches. A number of fall wheats, Gold Coin, Kofod, Red Chaff, Lofthouse and Turkey, have produced yields of between twenty-seven and twenty-eight bushels per acre without irrigation.

There still remains a large area of undeveloped land which will ultimately be brought under the plow and yield its share to the productiveness of the State.

Tooele Valley adjoins vast cattle and sheep ranges, and, in addition, the Wasatch National Forest is open to a limited number of sheep and cattle, provided a grazing fee be paid. Among applicants for these government privileges, the small near-by stock grower is given preference.



Tomatoes Are One of Utah's Income Producers

NORTHEASTERN UTAH



Experimental Farm and Live Stock Station of the Utah Agricultural College

NORTHEASTERN Utah, comprising the counties of Weber, Cache, Rich and part of Box Elder, has the greatest area of highly developed land in Utah, being located so favorably to the great watersheds and from the further fact that the annual precipitation averages nearly twenty inches.

There are at present under cultivation in this section 182,188 acres of lands, of which 98,458 acres are under irrigation and the balance in the dry-farm area

Each year sees more acreage placed under the present and, as well, newly constructed irrigation systems. With the aid of the very able officials and instructors of the Utah Agricultural College, the farmers in this section are becoming more proficient in the economical use of water, which in the past has been to some extent wasted, as well as being a detriment to the lands and in some sections, where the waterhog has been allowed to operate without interference, the lands have become waterlogged and in several sections it is now necessary to apply the drainage system, which is being done with marked success, many acres being reclaimed and placed under cultivation.

This section of Utah is served by the waters from Bear, High Creek, Logan, Blacksmith Fork, Ogden and Weber rivers, all these streams originate in the watersheds of the Wasatch Range of mountains and on their way to the Great Salt Lake, into which Dead Sea they empty. The pioneers of this section diverted their waters into systems of canals and laterals, for the thirsty lands with greatest of results; however, there is still room for greater development in these systems and from more economical use of this Nature's gift.

During the past three years considerable advance has been made in the development of underground water, the accomplishment is, however, a mere beginning in comparison with what is to follow. In sections now covered by gravity canals, underground water in abundance may be had for the irrigation of the lower areas, thus releasing the gravity waters for extended use on bench lands far removed from possible irrigation by pumping. In bringing about this later condition, the progress will of necessity be slow, since it involves oftentimes the combined interest of an entire community, and many times all the interests along a whole drainage area. In this class of development public sentiment must first be molded in



Utah's Sugar Beet Factories Furnish Finishing Fodder for Thousands of Beef Cattle

favor of the organization necessary, then careful surveys must be made to determine existing rights and how best to satisfy them in establishing the new system.

Very favorable results obtain in the dry-farm areas of this section, due to the high average annual precipitation; the yield of nearly seventeen bushels of grain per acre is common, with careful preparation of the soil, deep plowing and proper cultivation of the growing crops during the dry period there leaves no question as to the results. Meeting Nature half way, in this class of farming, brings the happy return of 'Reap what you sow.'

The principal crops of this section of Utah are sugar beets, wheat, hay, peas, potatoes, peaches and apples as well as heavy returns from dairying and live stock raising.

Being so favorably located as to markets and with excellent transportation facilities, the producer is able to secure quick returns from his labors.

There are seven sugar factories located in the northeastern part of Utah, manufacturing approximately one hundred and twenty-five million pounds of sugar yearly, these factories are so favorably located in the beet raising districts as to permit the beet grower to secure beet pulp at low cost, resulting in cheap feed for his dairy stock.

With seventeen flour mills located at Ogden, Utah, and north, having capacity of nearly three thousand barrels of flour per day makes it an easy market and puts the finished Utah products of grain in the running. There are also many grain elevators being constructed for the handling of grain promptly during harvest time when the roads are in good condition. There is also a great demand on the Pacific coast for the dry-farm hard wheat produced in Utah for blending purposes with the soft irrigated wheat from the Pacific Northwest. This always results in good prices obtained for the wheat from Utah.

Cache Valley is the greatest dairying section of the State, regardless of the high price of feed. The dairymen have made a special study of the feed question, demonstrated by the building of several hundred silos, the erection of many sanitary barns, the forming of cow testing associations for the purpose of eliminating the low-producing cow, the importation of many pure-bred bulls and cars of high-class dairy cows indicates that efforts are being made to improve the class of live stock and a greater production of dairy products. The average price received per pound butter fat for the past year was seventy-two cents. There are four condensed milk factories located in the valley, and the electric interurban operating through the valley runs a five-car train



In a Utah Peach Orchard

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

handling the fluid milk only to these factories, this being a great inducement to the dairymen as no wagon haul of any great distance is necessary. These four milk factories manufactured during the past year over six hundred and fifty thousand cases of condensed milk valued at approximately four million dollars. This figure does not represent the total value of dairy products of this valley as a great amount of butter and cheese is made as well as the skimmed milk being fed to the hogs for pork production. The brands of milk produced by the factories are the Sego Lily and Borden's, known in nearly every market in the United States, and during the war several hundred carloads of these brands were exported by the government.

Two large meat packing plants, located at Salt Lake City and Ogden, make for good market prices for killer stock as well. These two big cities demand a great amount of fresh veal which is always to be had in this section. With the aid of the various farm bureaus, whose agents are always alert in assisting the grower not only in the cheap production of marketable stock but as well in co-operative shipping and marketing, results in very favorable returns to the growers in this section.

The Elberta peaches from Box Elder and Weber counties are shipped to all markets, Chicago and

west, there being over six hundred carloads produced each year. Equal with the Elberta peach is the famous Utah Jonathan apples as well as many other varieties grown in the northeastern section of this State.

The educational institutions are of the very best in any locality, there being located in Cache Valley the Utah Agricultural College, The Brigham Young College and the common and high schools which are provided with the highest class of instructors. With the favorable transportation facilities at hand the farmers' children need not want for proper schooling, as they can go to and from school each day as well as rendering aid to the farm each morning and evening.

At Ogden, Utah, the hub of railroads in Utah, are located the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and the Denver & Rio Grande steam roads, also the Bamberger Electric and the Utah-Idaho Central, the latter two being interurbans with many branches, serving the outlying territory with frequent passenger and freight service. Two of these lines serve the northeastern part of Utah, resulting in splendid transportation facilities.

Climatic conditions are unsurpassed in any section, there being four distinct seasons with no bad winds nor oppressive heat, neither intolerable cold nor continually cloudy sky.



Utah's Corn Fields Are Among Her Leading Assets

NORTHWESTERN UTAH



Herd of "White Faces" on Utah's Range

THAT portion of agricultural Utah between Brigham City, Utah, and Malad, Idaho, lies entirely within Box Elder County and embraces an area of approximately 450 square miles.

This territory, served by the Bear and Malad rivers, is one of the most favored of Utah's agricultural sections, for here the soil is rich, and there is just enough moisture and ample irrigation supply, while the climate is dry and healthful. The temperatures are not severe at any season, moderate conditions in this respect being the rule and not the exception. Here, the variety of crops runs the gamut of agricultural production, including most varieties of fruits, grains, vegetables, flowers and trees. The soil is a deep sedimentary sandy loam, containing all of the elements for the most successful production of crops.

The high mountains which surround Utah's northern valleys, protect them from sudden and extreme changes of weather, so that tornadoes, cyclones and blizzards are unknown.

The climate of northern Utah, during the whole year, cannot be excelled. The winters are mild and healthful. Solomon voiced its spring time when he said, "For lo, the winter is past, the rains are over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is here, and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in the land." The summers are usually cool and the night air is always cool and refreshing, and the autumn is not to be excelled on the globe, beautiful days and nights, free from moisture and the evenings are delightful for out-of-door amusements. This season of the year one sees thousands of stacks of hay and grain, cattle and sheep feeding on a "thousand hills" and barns, cellars and granaries bursting from overfulness.

The principal towns after leaving Brigham City are Corinne, Tremonton and Garland. At Garland is located the Garland Sugar Factory, which has a production capacity of 1,200 tons of beets per day.

Tremonton is considered the geometrical center of the Bear River Valley and operates extensive canning factories, tile and brick plants and cider and vinegar factories, etc. There is no virgin land, subject to irrigation, available in this section, but good farms may be purchased from large and small holders; while dry-farm and grazing lands may be acquired in larger tracts by purchase.

Fruits in this section are raised in large quantities and of unexcelled flavor and size. Brigham City began to ship cherries by the carload in 1905 and has had an increasing market since. Brigham City and the Bear River Valley's peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples and prunes are among the best.

The average grain yields under irrigation are generous too, a yield per acre of 75 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of barley, 60 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of potatoes, 18 tons of sugar beets and 6 tons of alfalfa hay being not unusual.

Mr. John Holmgren, in the year 1904, harvested 1,500 tons of sugar beets from sixty acres, an average of 25 tons to the acre, three acres yielding 38 tons to the acre, ten acres, 35 tons to the acre. This is the largest crop of commercial sugar beets ever before recorded. In the year 1918, Mr. Holmgren harvested 1,800 tons from 100 acres of land. He received \$10 per ton, or \$18,000 from his 100 acres.

Mr. Tom Lynch, who came to Tremonton in 1904, harvested in one year 1,000 bushels of brewing barley and 1,235 bushels of oats from a twenty-six-acre field.

Bear River and Cache Valley in Utah equal, if they do not excel, any other spot on the globe, for the size, yield and quality of sugar beets.

Grazing and Wheat Lands

In traveling westward from the irrigated portion of Bear River Valley in Box Elder County, a person will pass through some splendid grazing and wheat lands, and ideal places for stock ranches. This section embraces Blue Creek Valley, Hansel Valley, Curlew Valley, Park Valley and Grouse Creek Valley. Large cattle and sheep ranches, wheat fields, small irrigated tracts, springs and creeks greet the traveler all along the way. Much of this land can be purchased in large and small tracts for from \$5.00 per acre upwards.

New Drainage Tract

Eleven miles southwest of Brigham and eleven miles south of Corinne is located the new North Bay drainage and irrigation project of 20,000 acres.

This tract of land fronts on the Bear River to the north and extends to an arm of the Great Salt Lake, running from the North Bay in the direction of Willard.

At the present time this land is virtually pasture land, and has been for the past twelve years overflowed by the fresh waters of Bear River and Box Elder Creek, during the winter and spring seasons. Formerly this land was, also, overflowed by salt water from the Great Salt Lake, at intervals of six or seven years, following protracted high winds from the southwest. The latter overflow resulted in the killing of the grasses growing thereon, and the deposit of more or less salt. Since the construction of the Lucin Cut-off, and the filling in of the grade, excepting a short interval of some hundreds of feet, this land has not been submerged from the lake proper. It is a well-known fact that what is now known as North Bay of the lake, or the Bear River Arm, has of recent years been trans-

formed into a fresh-water lake. This result has been accomplished by the inflow of the flood waters of Bear River, which constitute a major portion of the supply of Great Salt Lake—the outlet for this fresh-water arm being the opening in the Lucin Cut-off embankment. The freshness of this water is indicated by the fact that it freezes over in winter, that fish live in it, and by the report of the analysis of samples of the water obtained and analyzed by R. W. Thatcher, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Minnesota.

The soil is a river silt, the majority of which is classified as a clay loam, with several large areas of sandy clay loam. Professor Thatcher reports 30 per cent of lime carbonate in the form of small shells, etc., which, besides constituting an important element of plant fertility, constitutes a relatively coarse aggregate, which results in the maintenance of proper tilth conditions following wetting or irrigation. The soil depths, as shown by many borings, indicate uniform condition of soil to a depth of sixteen feet.

The following improvements will form the basis for changing this tract of land from pasture and utilizing it for general farming and successful intensive culture:

First: The construction of a substantial dike which will effectively prevent overflow from the Bear River, Box Elder Creek and the possibility of the rise of the lake level which might overflow the lower areas.

Second: The installation of a complete and effective tile drainage system, based on the experience in the Bear River and Cache valleys on similar lands.

Third: The construction and installation of an irrigation plant, providing for the lifting of the irrigation supplies from the Bear River during low-water stage, and also a pumping plant for lifting the drainage run-off into the lake, the total pumping head of which will be approximately fifteen feet as compared with eighty feet under many other projects.

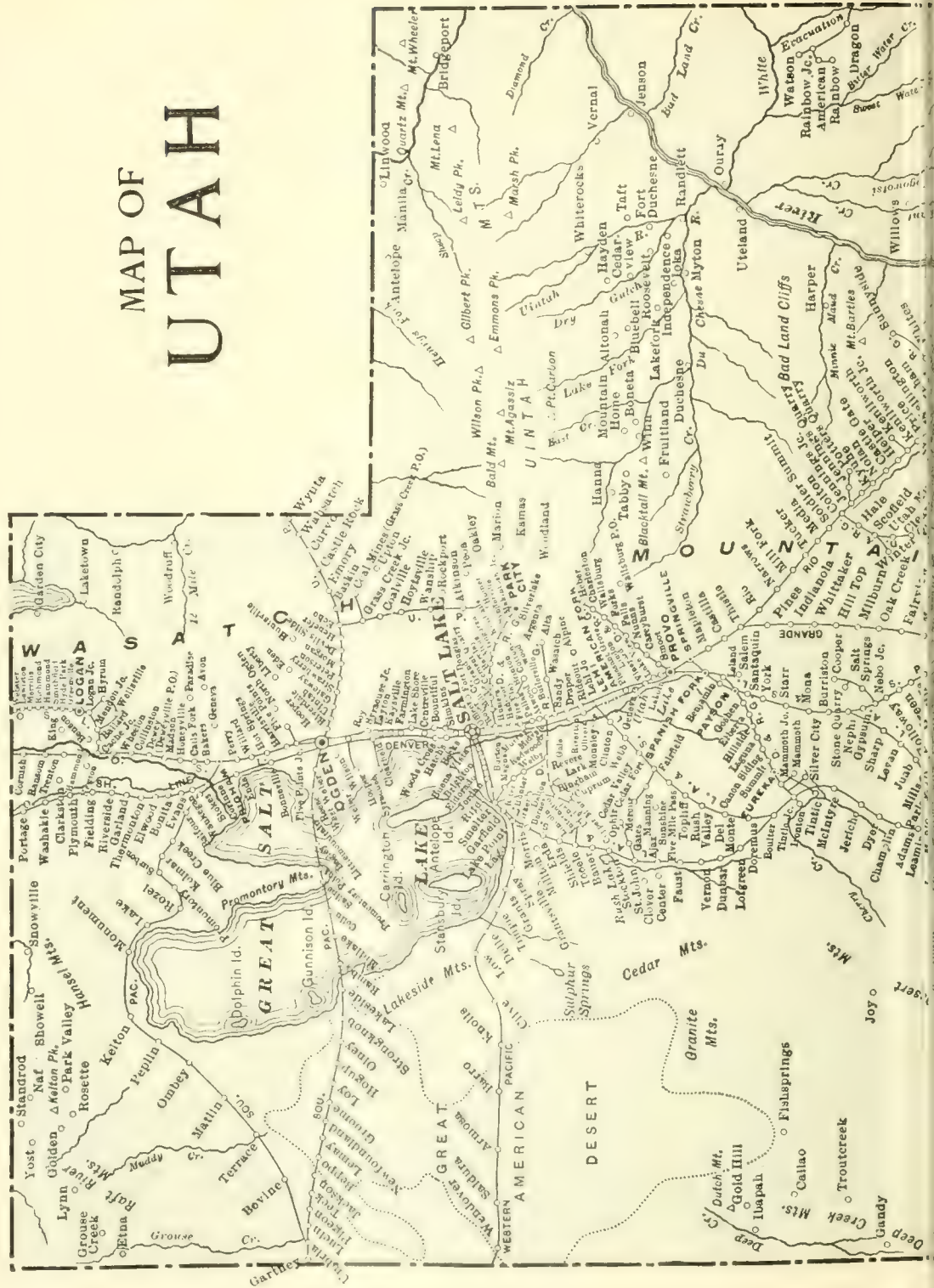


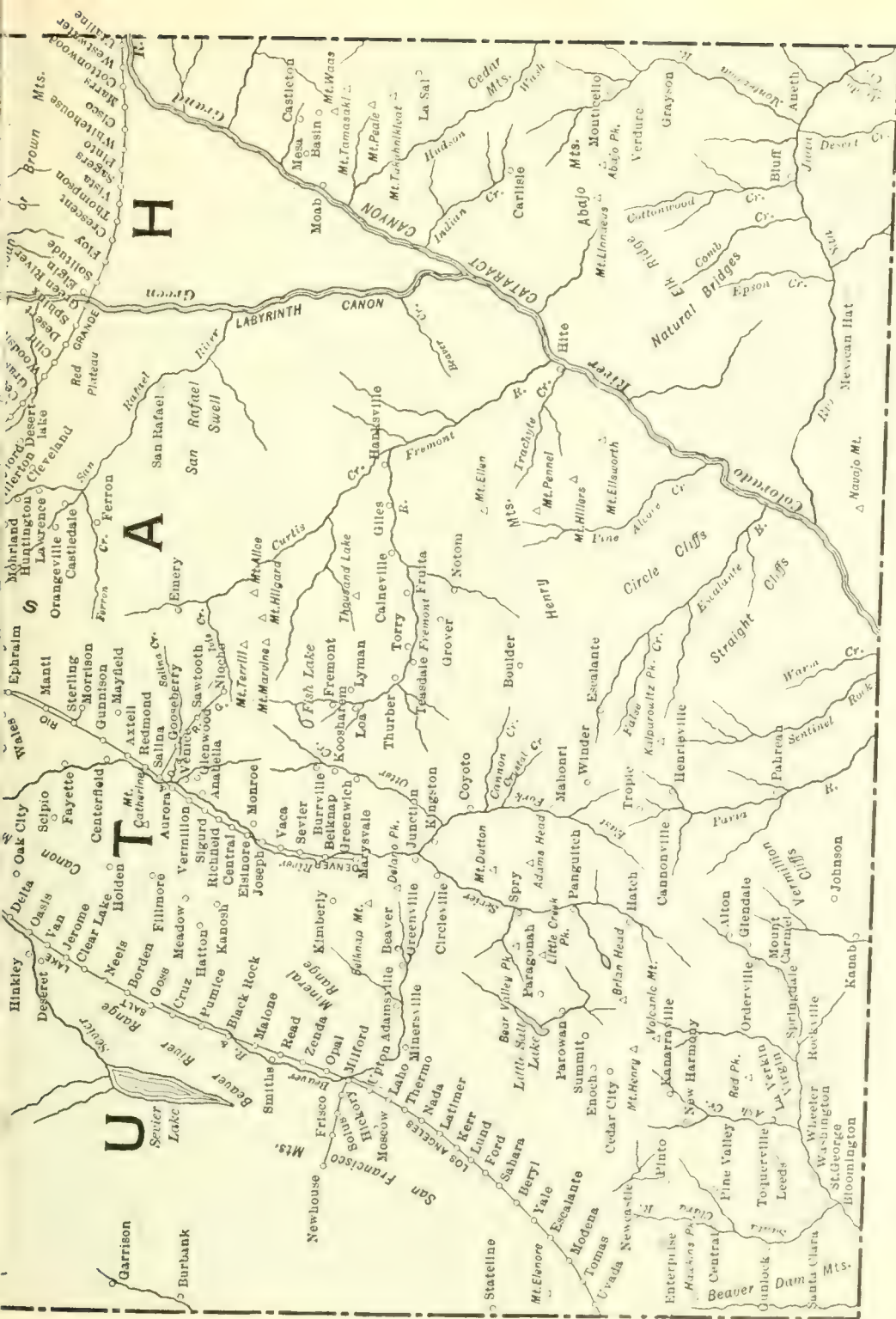
Utah's Northern Valleys Are Dotted with Apple Orchards



Orchards and Meadows Nestle Among Utah's Foothills

MAP OF UTAH





Peole Bros. Chicago

2-3-19

6763

UTAH—THE BEEHIVE STATE

Fourth: The construction of suitable farm roads, and the providing of culinary waters, either through filtration of the Bear River water or piping such a supply from Box Elder Canyon.

The cost of these improvements will be approximately \$55 per acre, with an annual maintenance charge of from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre, making the total cost of the land and improvements range from \$70 to \$90 per acre, depending upon the choice of location.

Arrangements are being perfected whereby purchasers may be given from ten to twenty years to make the payments on these lands, with reasonable rates of interest.

A community center will be established providing all of the comforts and convenience of a modern agricultural town.

As an indication of what can be accomplished by the improvements briefly mentioned above, a brief resume of the results obtained under similar conditions, both in the State of Utah and elsewhere, follows:

Professor Thatcher's reports of water and soils analyses made in 1914, are emphatic in the statement that these lands will produce paying crops immediately following the installation of tile drainage and irrigation by the waters of the Bear River and North Bay. That the salt has been practically eliminated by frequent overflows of fresh water, and that the waters of the bay are and will be suitable for irrigation.

Lower portions of Cache Valley were diked and drained in 1916 under identical conditions with those

prevailing here. These lands are devoted to general farming and intensive cultivation, and transfers of improved lands have been made on the basis of \$300 per acre, following demonstrated results.

The section just across the river from this tract, which has been tile-drained within the last four years, is now one of the best beet-producing sections in the valley or state.

The very successful results obtained by the diking and draining the Sacramento River Lowlands, with land prices ranging from \$300 to \$500 per acre, are an indication of what can be accomplished here.

Going farther away, reference may be made to the common practice of diking and draining the lands formerly submerged by the Zuider Zee in Holland. The Holland Government is now proceeding with the construction of an immense dike, which will be 100 feet high in the deepest portion, for the further utilization of the lands now under water, and covered by the balance of the Zuider Zee. It is estimated that this dike will cost \$50,000,000, and that the construction will take fifteen years.

There are excellent school facilities now provided in the city of Brigham, with its first-class districts and High School, and the County Board of Education provides transportation for school children within a radius of twenty miles of Brigham.

The principle of co-operation is to prevail as far as possible in the management of the project. On this basis, all land and water rights will be sold at prices ranging from \$14 to \$35 per acre on long term payments.



Utah's Grain Fields Are Wonderful Producers

VALLEYS OF CENTRAL UTAH



A Prosperous Corner of the Utah Valley

THE territory between Salt Lake and Payson, a distance of sixty-seven miles, embraces, roughly, Salt Lake and Utah counties and contains 3,190 square miles, or 2,041,792 acres. Utah County ranking sixteenth and Salt Lake twenty-fourth as to relative size in area and Salt Lake County first and Utah County second as to population of counties in the State.

Character of Land

This territory lies at an elevation exceeding four thousand feet above sea level and consists of broad, elevated plateaus, cut by narrow stream valleys and lies entirely within the Great Basin region.

Climate and Soil

The normal annual precipitation ranges from five to ten inches. Irrigation is practiced throughout both counties.

The climate is known as continental climate and is not subject to wide extremes throughout the day or year.

The temperature averages forty-nine degrees for the year. The coldest month is January, with a mean temperature of twenty-seven, and the hottest month is July, with an average temperature of 71.2.

Health reports of the Government show an average death rate of 10.8 per thousand, while the average death rate for the whole country is more than fifteen per thousand.

The soils have been formed by the action of a prehistoric lake, which formerly covered the whole of which is now known as the Great Basin. The washings from the mountains were carried down into the lake by the rivers and distributed over the lake bottom to form the soils of the present day. Their deeper layers, to a depth of forty and fifty feet, are

almost as fertile as the surface soils. The high plateau soils and sub-soils are also of remarkable depth and fertility.

Present Development

This territory has under cultivation over 300,000 acres of farm land; the assessed value of which is over \$20,000,000.

The most important industry is agriculture—the soil and climate allow for great variation of crops, and any temperate climate product can be grown.

The irrigation system is well developed, so that there is very little land that cannot be well watered.

Besides the rivers and creeks coming from the mountains and giving life to the farms directly under their course, three large projects have been launched recently which irrigate approximately 200,000 acres.

The Strawberry Project covers about 75,000 acres of land in the southern end of Utah County. The water of the Strawberry River has been diverted from its river bed into a large artificial lake, formed by a dam across the narrows of the original course. 250,000 acre-feet of water is stored in this lake. A four-mile tunnel through a mountain brings the water from the lake into Diamond Fork, from where it is brought to the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon. From here a high-line canal carries the water to the various laterals of the irrigation system. The Strawberry Project is one of the largest irrigation projects undertaken by the Federal Government, and is adding millions of wealth to this community.

The Provo Reservoir Company furnishes water for the irrigation of the northern portion of this territory. Its chief supply of water is obtained from artificial lakes at the headwaters of the Provo River.

Another important irrigation project is that of pumping water out of Utah Lake by electric pumps and sending it to land which is too high to be reached by ordinary irrigation canals.

Through the efforts of the County Agriculturist and County Horticulturist much has been accomplished by organizing the farmers into local farm bureaus. These organizations have increased the purchase of pure-bred live stock, encouraged the building of silos, made co-operative purchases of seed oats, seed potatoes, fruit containers, etc., saving the farmers hundreds of dollars.

This territory has no peer in the West in fruit raising. At the State Fair during the past five years more prizes have been awarded Utah County than all other counties combined.

Peaches constitute the principal fruit crop; the average crop being over 500 carloads. Apples 250 carloads and approximately 150 cars of smaller fruits.

The production of alfalfa hay and sugar beets is very heavy in Salt Lake County. The average production of these commodities in this territory is 2½ tons of hay per acre and twelve tons of sugar beets per acre.

The dairying industry has had a remarkable growth in the past few years. The market for dairy products has kept pace with the increased feed costs.

The progress of the dairying industry is indicated by the importation of pure-bred animals, the erection of sanitary barns and the improved quality of dairy products.

The live-stock industry is an important one in this territory; it being peculiarly adapted to raising live stock of various classes. An abundance of nutritious feed is available on the mountain sides and plateaus during the summer and the winters may be spent in the lower valleys and basins.

It is estimated that this territory has thirty-five head of live stock per square mile and 7.6 head per capita.

Agricultural Possibilities

The leading field crops, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay, wheat, oats, potatoes and barley:

The average yield per acre of the principal crops is as follows: Hay 2½ tons, corn 23 bushels, oats 39 bushels, wheat 22 bushels, barley 33 bushels, and potatoes 169 bushels

The orchards yield from \$250 to \$600 per acre in good fruit seasons.

This territory, with its ideal climate and scenic beauty, offers special inducement to the homeseeker. Nestled in the midst of that section where the



Fruit Orchard under the Shadow of Snow-Capped Mount Timpanogos, Utah Valley

Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains reaches the climax of its grandeur, it appeals strongly to people who love nature. Here is situated Utah's most famous mountain, Mt. Timpanogos, with its magnificent and majestic summit towering above the eternal glacier.

In the center of the valley, glistening in the rays of the sun like a gem, lies Utah Lake, the largest fresh water lake in Utah and the second in size west of the Mississippi River, covering an area of about 100 square miles, appealing strongly to the pleasure-seeker, with ideal bathing, good fishing and hunting.

Withal Salt Lake and Utah counties, blessed with many natural advantages, which insure future development, may well be called the Land of Opportunity.

Juab County and Nephi Valley

To the south of the Utah Valley, and occupying the eastern section of Juab County, lies the Valley of Nephi, which may properly be termed the birth place of the dry-farming idea in Utah. Here, on a great mesa, known as the Levan ridge, were carried on the first successful experiments in this method of cultivation, and from this beginning the idea has spread over many counties of the State. Locally the dry-farm system has been the means of developing a vast area of land which is being constantly increased.

In the vicinity of Nephi, the county seat and principal city, are located 30,000 acres of irrigated land, mostly devoted to the production of alfalfa, although there is a considerable acreage that is producing an exceptionally high quality of fruit. Nephi Valley is specially noted for the size and quality of its peaches, while its apples and other types of temperate zone fruits are of the highest grade. The fruit orchards are gradually making inroads on the older alfalfa fields,

while, by causing the supply of irrigation water to perform its full duty, the cultivated acreage is being materially increased.

Plans are now under consideration for the bringing of an increased supply of irrigation water to the valley which will greatly advance its production.

Several smaller valleys west of Nephi are supplied with moderate amounts of water from wells and springs, and there irrigation has done its service, while in other valleys the dry-farm system is successfully followed. In the western end of the county dry-farming has taken a firm hold and added thousands of acres to Juab County's producing area.

Referring to Juab County soils an expert of the Department of Agriculture says:

"Possessing a high water-holding capacity and being, like most Utah soils, exceptionally deep and fertile, the soils of east Juab County, which are quite typical of all of the soils in the county, are properly adapted to dry-farming.

"We might say that the soils of Juab County were 'made' for dry-farming. Being of a clay nature they are truly 'heavy' but, despite that fact, they are comparatively easy to handle; they are very rich and, because of the small soil particles, with their high water-holding capacity, conservation of moisture is not a difficult task."

Stock raising is one of Juab County's leading industries, her mountains being capable of sustaining thousands of head, which condition is being made splendid use of by some of the State's leading stockmen.

This county has also been noted for its production of metals, the Tintic District being among the best known in the inter-mountain country.



Dry Farming Has Been Successful in Utah

EASTERN UTAH



Green River Supplies Water to Vast Areas of Eastern Utah

THIS district comprises a number of agricultural sections separated from each other by large areas of rolling grazing lands covered with grass, sagebrush and other native shrubs. One of the most conspicuous of these grazing areas is the San Rafael, in the southwestern portion of this eastern Utah district. Here are millions of acres that for decades have afforded desirable winter grazing to the stockman. The principal agricultural areas of eastern Utah are discussed in their respective groups.

Moab District

This district receives its irrigation waters from the Grand River, which has an abundant supply, and this is the last district that can make any economic use of the waters of this river. After leaving this district the Grand enters canyon stretches, joins the Green to form the Colorado River and their waters are not available for use anywhere else in the State.

Some eleven thousand acres of farm lands are irrigated in the Moab district; the soil of good depth, shading from a clay loam to a sandy loam type. It is indeed most productive. Good crops of wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, fruit and garden vegetables are being successfully grown under irrigation. Stock raising is the leading industry of the district. The headquarters of the La Salle National Forest is at Moab. This forest area is to the east and south where some 20,000 cattle and 40,000 head of sheep are grazed in summer and the hay grown in the Moab district insures winter feed for all that the forest area and the contiguous summer range can well support. Here is a farming district well located for general farming and stock raising, where developed land, as well as sagebrush land, can still be obtained at reasonable prices, on most desirable terms.

The chief trading center is Moab, a thriving inland town. It is connected by auto stage line with the railroad at Thompsons, thirty-eight miles distant. It is also on the government-state post road running from Thompsons to Monticello and Blanding in southeastern Utah. Moab is the county seat of Grand County. Moab has an excellent high school and commodious church buildings.

Green River District

This agricultural district is located on the Green River in eastern Utah and on a main line of railroad. Here is a well-located agricultural region with a most productive soil at an elevation of but little more than four thousand feet, where all kinds of deciduous fruits, vegetables, grain and alfalfa can be grown. Green River carries a greater volume of water than any other Utah stream. This district has the last chance to make use of the waters of this stream, as below this district it slips through a range of hills and, with the Grand, forms the Colorado River ninety miles below Green River, the trading center of the district.

While there are at the present between 4,000 and 5,000 acres irrigated and developed, competent engineers have stated that, by proper placing of a substantial dam across the river, some thirty miles above the town of Green River, water can be raised to such a level it can be carried by gravity canals to irrigate at least 250,000 acres of land. The U. S. Reclamation Service has this important project under consideration.

Green River, the trading center of this district, has advantages for the live stock feeder, who can here get his grain and hay with abundance of good water to "finish" for market. A municipal power plant furnishes electricity for light, power and heat at minimum rates. Railway employees at this division point

insure a substantial pay roll that is an important asset to the town. Developments now under way demonstrate this district to be one the seeker of a good farm home, with most favorable environment, may well consider and investigate.

The Price River Region

This district is most interestingly situated in mountain environment and also close to one of Utah's greatest coal fields—Carbon County and west part of Emery County—where several million tons a year are mined. This gives an “at home” market for meat, dairy, poultry and vegetable products. Here is a region with a fertile soil of good depth but of very fine texture. Because of its tight, small particle texture, one needs to work in humus-vegetable matter or manure—lighten it, loosen it up. Then it responds with high yields of grain, alfalfa, sugar beets and most any crop the settler desires to grow. This soil, to give these satisfactory yields, needs judicious irrigation, frequent rotation of crops and thorough cultivation. Alfalfa seed has become a dependable crop. This gives bees a field of operation for the producing of high quality honey which is also a staple product of this region. High plateaus, bluffs to the northwest, north and northeast, temper the rigor of winter.

Here is an acreage of reasonably priced land, with ample water for irrigation; national forest areas and ranges, where thousands of cattle and sheep find pasture, and good well-established communities which bid the settler, who comes to help them develop their agricultural resources, a hearty welcome and extend a cordial spirit of co-operation. The settler finds in this region soil, water and climate are such, he can make that choice of crops his own personal desires may direct. A county agricultural agent is on the

ground to render such assistance as the newcomer may desire to secure, to get the right start in a region where the settler desires to and should succeed.

There are other small districts with agricultural lands of a few hundred or a few thousand acres in eastern Utah that present opportunities for settlers in general farming and live stock raising.

Southeastern District

This portion of Utah is but little known outside the State. Here are valley settlements that have been established for fifty years. These colonies of settlers came to river valleys where irrigation farming could be practiced. Therefore one can here find well-established prosperous farms. In the extreme southeast are the San Juan farms where dry-farming methods, faithfully practiced, enable settlers to grow crops with the rainfall that comes to this region.

In the San Pete and upper Sevier valleys in San Pete and Sevier counties are found some of the very best watered districts of the State. The rich deep clay and sandy loam soils of these valleys give dependable crops of grain, forage, alfalfa, potatoes and other vegetables. A large tonnage of sugar beets is also grown for near-by sugar factories. A branch line of railroad traverses these two valleys connecting with the main line at Thistle.

Eighty per cent of the farm lands are under cultivation and cropped with profit. In recent years sheep, beef cattle, dairy cows and hogs are utilizing all forage and hay crops grown. Finished, instead of feeder, stock now is produced. Settlers, fortunate enough to secure farms in either of these valleys, come into a developed district with good roads, telephones, free rural delivery, and with established schools and churches.



Young Orchard in Eastern Utah

Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison, Salina, Glenwood, Richfield, Elsinore, Monroe and Marysville are commercial centers, well distributed over these valley districts. Cheese factories and creameries have developed an important dairy industry.

Cattle and Sheep Centers of Southern Utah

South of Marysville, the present terminus of the railroad, extends an area of grazing lands comprising many million acres covering a number of counties. It is not one level plain, but is rolling and broken into plateau mesas, low mountain ridges, where are located several national forest areas and, again, unbroken grazing areas miles in extent. Portions of these areas are used by sheepmen, while other areas afford desirable grazing for beef cattle. This makes the live stock industry most important in southern Utah.

There are a number of fertile irrigated valleys along the numerous streams found in this extensive area. These valleys vary in extent from a few thousand to many thousand acres, available for crop farming. Here can be grown grain, forage, root and fruit crops for local consumption. Stockmen furnish a market for all hay and other feed crops which these valleys produce. Therefore these valleys offer opportunities for settlement with a good "at home" market for feed crops grown.

Among the desirable trade centers are Junction, Circleville, Loa, Panguitch, Escalante, Cannonville, Glendale, Orderville, Mt. Carmel, Johnson and Kanab.

San Juan District

The San Juan district lies in the extreme southeast part of the State. It is often spoken of as a region

of surprises. In the western part of the district are some awe-inspiring wonders and scenic spots—yawning canyons, natural bridges, prehistoric ruins, the Organ Rocks, etc. Here are also mesas of wide expanse with sagebrush of unusual size, an indication of most fertile soil. The district comprises more than five million acres and has more undeveloped land than any other single district in the intermountain region.

More than three million acres of land in this district is unappropriated. The La Salle Mountains form a most important watershed, the source of irrigation streams and the storehouse of important commercial minerals. Here is afforded most valuable mountain pasture land for live stock. Under the direction of specialists of the Utah Agricultural College, important dry farming work is being done.

The commercial centers of this district are Bluff, Blandin, and Monticello. These are connected with each other by a good state and district auto road that runs north through Moab to Thompsons on the railroad.

Here is a virgin land awaiting the settler who will develop a home in a region where fuel is cheap, timber near at hand and the climate all that could be desired. Here, as elsewhere in Utah, alfalfa is the basic crop under irrigation and winter wheat under dry-farming conditions. Present distance from the railroad renders good land comparatively cheap.

Truly has Dr. E. G. Peterson, President of the Agricultural College at Logan, said: "The San Juan district of Utah is Nature's playground and the stockman's paradise." This district's greatest need is general and live stock farmers.



Eastern Utah Produces Immense Crops of Garden Truck

UINTAH BASIN



Among the Uintah Grain Fields

THE Uintah Basin is located in Utah and comprises more than five million acres of land. It covers the greater portion of Uintah and Duchesne counties. To the north are the Uintah Mountains with peaks rising more than 13,000 feet high. This forms a most effective barrier against the severity of northern winter winds. To the east and southeast are mountainous cliffs. On the west is the Wasatch Range of mountains. This great inland basin or valley is so surrounded by mountainous walls, one has to do vigorous climbing either to get in or go out.

Character of Land, Soil and Climate

The Uintah Basin is not one broad level expanse, but is undulating and rolling, with buttes, mesas (level bench lands) and river valleys. As one would expect, there is also a large variety of soils, ranging from the low, fairly heavy bottom land to the rich sagebrush-covered mountain loam type, found on mesas, hill and mountain sides. This makes it possible for a settler to obtain almost any sort of farm or ranch he may wish or desire. The character of soil varies from clay to sandy loam with a good clay subsoil. The depth of soil will satisfy the most exacting settler.

The altitude of the basin runs from 4,500 to 7,000 feet elevation. The average annual rainfall, covering a period of more than fifteen years, is nine inches. The average date of the first killing frost in the fall is October 4th. The mean maximum temperature is 62 degrees, while the mean minimum temperature is 33 degrees. Seldom does the winter temperature drop below zero, with a clear, dry air, bracing and invigorating. During the greater portion of the winter the thermometer registers ten to twenty degrees above

zero. Winter in the basin is comparatively still, with a good mantle of snow on the higher lands. For a few weeks in the spring there are windy days, but it is not troublesome the rest of the year. The summer days are not too hot and the summer nights are delightfully cool.

Prof. L. M. Winsor, formerly in charge of irrigation investigations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State of Utah, has this to say of farming in the basin and irrigation development and possibilities: "Within the Uintah Basin are one million acres available for cultivation and more than two million acres suitable for stock grazing. Already 245,000 acres of crop land has been put under irrigation and 200,000 additional acres are under project construction. Water for irrigation is abundant, as the canal systems are fed by several large mountain streams. Nowhere in Utah is there a greater abundance of irrigation water and nowhere in all the West can good farm land be put "under the ditch" at so small an expense. There are rich farming lands for ten times the present population."

Present Development of the District

There are now established good trading centers, well distributed over the basin. Vernal, Roosevelt, Myton, Watson, Duchesne and Jensen are among the leading ones.

The latest statistical report of Utah shows that wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, tame grasses, fruits, potatoes and other vegetables are being successfully grown by the present settlers. Flouring mills in the valley furnish good quality flour from the wheat grown locally. The finest quality honey is produced and climatic conditions are most favorable for bee culture.

The leading industry, however, is stock raising. There are no large bands of cattle any more, but small herds with registered sires have given the basin a good quality of beef animals. The National Forest areas within the district and a large area of grazing lands insure good pasture for live stock in the summer and the quantity of hay grown in the valleys assures a wealth of winter feed. Through co-operative shipping associations, the County Agent of Uintah County has encouraged the hog industry. These hogs when ready for market are taken by auto truck to Watson and loaded on cars and sent to market. Basin farmers are calling for a local packing plant to cure their meat products for local consumption and outside markets. The population of the basin average an annual consumption of \$100,000 worth of packed meats, all shipped in at present.

Sheep raising is the leading industry. There are over 300,000 sheep in the basin. Several creameries and a few cheese factories have been developed in this district. This gives a home market for butterfat and as a result a number of dairy cows have been brought in and small home dairy herds are established.

Consolidated district schools, high schools in trading centers and several academies and private institutions of learning give good educational privileges to the youth of this district. Church societies with

commodious church buildings are found at trade centers. Almost unlimited power is found in the numerous mountain streams and electric light and power are obtained at a nominal cost for all trade centers.

Opportunities for the Homeseeker

The Uintah Basin district has great natural wealth in its millions of dollars worth of hydrocarbons, its asphalt, onyx, gilsonite, its copper, lead, iron, anthracite as well as bituminous coal; thirty-eight per cent of Utah's entire forest area, where fire wood, posts, poles, building lumber can be obtained for many decades to come, are either within the basin or fringe on contiguous mountains. A wealth of grass that must be seen, to be fully realized, and many thousands of acres of rich farm lands awaiting settlers to develop it are here found. Land with a dependable water right to irrigate same, can be obtained for from \$25 to \$50 per acre.

An auto stage line enters from the west running from Helper and Price to Myton and Duchesne. A narrow-gauge railroad comes to Watson on the east from which an auto stage line runs to Vernal. This district's greatest need is homeseekers, for whom it has a wealth of land in most pleasing environment and to whom it will give a hearty welcome.



Herd of Utah's Prize-Winning "Pure Breds"

SOUTHWESTERN UTAH



*The Sevier River Furnishes Irrigation for
Thousands of Thirsty Acres*

THAT portion of the State known as Southwestern Utah is made up of a series of great valleys ranging in a northeast and southwest direction, bordered upon their eastern edge by the towering heights of the Wasatch Mountains and upon the west by the ragged peaks that mark the boundary line between Utah and Nevada.

The principal of the valleys are the Pahvant, occupying the northern area of the section, the Escalante, at the south, with the Milford Valley, in the center, and at the lowest altitude. Paralleling these greater valleys are many of smaller area, such as the Beaver Valley, to the east of Milford, the Buckhorn, Parowan, Cedar and Kanarra valleys, east and abreast of the Escalante. In all these valleys development has been under way since the first settlement of the State.

First of all came the settlement of those sections nearest the mountains, where the life-giving flow of the streams gave possibilities for soil development. Gradually these original settlements were added to as new water possibilities were developed until, within the last decade, modern methods in the prospecting for underground water, and the construction of retention and distributing systems for the handling of the flow of the various streams, have given an impetus to rapid development.

The most important water supply of this section is derived from the flow of the Sevier River which, rising to the east of the Wasatch range, flows northward, and with a great sweep turns to the west through a break in the range, and after reaching the Pahvant Valley turns to the south and finds its outlet in a vast sink or shallow basin known as the Sevier Lake.

This river furnishes great supplies of water not only to these lands west of the mountains, but it has

already distributed a goodly portion of its flow to lands upon the eastern slope of the range. The Sevier is truly one of Utah's greatest assets and, even with the system of retention and conservation already put in operation, there is still a vast amount of water for the retention of which no means have yet been established. Nevertheless, the Sevier has, within the last few years, added thousands of acres to the cultivated lands of the great Pahvant Valley.

Other water development has come from the waters of the Beaver River which, rising in the high range, flows through Beaver Valley, and thence westward into Milford Valley, where it turns northward and, after following the radius of the valley for about thirty miles the small remainder of this stream distributes itself over a shallow lake bed and disappears.

Other smaller streams do individual service to their respective sections, their waters being entirely taken up and distributed to lands directly adjacent to where the water courses emerge from the mountains.

In different sections of this southwestern area late prospecting by means of drills, followed by the installation of proper pumping plants, has proven the existence of a vast underground supply which will ultimately provide water for large areas.

Still more favored sections have discovered greater or less flows of artesian water which is doing its portion toward Utah's development.

Pahvant Valley

This great valley possesses approximately an area seventy-five miles square bordered on the east by the Pahvant Mountains, a spur of the main Wasatch range.

UTAH—THE BEEHIVE STATE

Several of the communities in the Pahvant are among the oldest in the State. Fillmore, one of its largest towns and the county seat of Millard County, was the original capital of Utah. The settlements are located in two groups, one group lying at the eastern side of the valley and close under the mountains, while the second is located at the western side along the water-way of the Sevier River. These groups are gradually being brought together by the extension of development and consequent settling up of the intermediate spaces.

At the western side of the valley is located one of the most extensively developed areas in the State. The water for this section is supplied from a great retention dam located twenty-five miles higher on the Sevier's course. Already this water is supplying irrigation for more than a hundred thousand acres, much of which are already developed. A large acreage is still open to settlement under the direction of the several water companies.

The older projects produce water for the lands adjacent to the towns of Oasis, Deseret, Abraham, Hinckley and Leamington, while those installed during the last few years are furnishing water to lands around Delta, Lynndyl and Oak City. Under the older canals most of the land is privately owned, but good farms, either fully developed or under development, may be purchased at reasonable prices ranging from \$100 upwards.

The newer projects are those of the Delta Land and Water Company and the Sevier River Land and Water Company. The former serves an area north and west of Delta, while the latter's canals follow the eastern edge of the valley for a distance of thirty miles. Many opportunities for settlers are offered on the lands under each of these systems.

Over at the eastern side of the valley a splendid artesian belt has been established and the possibilities from this source of supply are estimated at more than thirty thousand acres. Lands may be purchased in this artesian belt either already equipped with wells or in their natural condition, the buyer taking the chance of securing water.

The soil of the valley varies considerably; the dominant type is a clay loam, mixed and underlaid with sand and clay.

Excellent water for domestic uses may be reached at depth of 150 feet; it runs two per cent lithia, and 98 per cent pure.

In the first year of cultivation Delta irrigated farms have yielded per acre, 100 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of wheat, 90 bushels of barley; and alfalfa seed has produced \$100 per acre, net. On raw land there is a record of 260 bushels per acre of potatoes, single specimens weighing two pounds, and the twenty-tons-per-acre crops of sugar beets gave inspiration to the man who predicted that the region would become "the sugar bowl of Utah." That this prediction carries possibilities of fulfillment is evidenced by the erection



Diversion Dam in Southwestern Utah

and operation of one of the largest beet sugar plants in the inter-mountain country at Delta, and promise of a second plant in the eastern section as soon as transportation conditions will permit.

Throughout the entire valley vegetables thrive wonderfully; pumpkins, squash, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, parsnips, cucumbers, string beans, and cantaloupes grow with a seeming determination to break records.

Much of the land along the valley's eastern edge will lend itself admirably to fruit growing, and practically all of it is suitable for raising large crops of cereals, alfalfa, sugar beets and general farm products. Experts recommend alfalfa and live stock as a particularly remunerative combination.

Milford Valley

The Milford Valley has available land and water near markets, schools and churches. It has untold mineral wealth, unmeasured and scarcely touched.

Through a canyon on the east flows the Beaver River, which has for years supported the town of Minersville, at the mouth of the canyon, and other villages along its course. Until a few years ago, however, all its winter and high spring waters have escaped into a desert lake. Five years ago a dam was built at the head of the canyon which holds all this valuable water back until it can be diverted onto the fertile soils for crop raising. There is still some land that may be purchased under these canals. This land is very fertile, yielding heavily such crops as alfalfa, grain, and vegetables. At Minersville fine fruit is successfully raised. Dairying promises to be especially profitable.

Another section of irrigated land is located further down the Beaver River. This land is famous for the

production of alfalfa seed. In favorable years alfalfa seed is a bonanza crop. This land, lying in the bottoms, requires but little irrigating, consequently there is nothing to do in raising this crop except to harvest and thresh it. In these bottoms the water necessary for irrigation can be secured by pumping, as large bodies of pure underground water have been found and are being developed. The largest town in the valley gets its entire supply from this source. Big as the areas are, susceptible to irrigation by gravity canals or pumping, they are dwarfed in size by the areas known as dry lands. Between Milford and Black Rock 352 homestead entries, comprising 112,640 acres, have been made. This is only a small portion of the dry lands. Without the use of water, rye for forage purposes is successfully grown, and in the more favorable sections wheat, vegetables, potatoes, and melons have been produced. To the farmer with a little capital and a willingness to become a pioneer some excellent opportunities are awaiting him in the Milford Valley; because, first, all farm lands are near the town of Milford, which is an excellent social and educational center, as well as a good buying market. Second, these lands lie in close proximity to a good railroad, furnishing easy access to the East and the West. Third, they lie close to several groups of mines which furnish a good market, and employment for men and teams when not in use on the farms.

Beaver Valley

East of the Milford Valley lies the Beaver Valley, with several smaller valleys adjacent, all watered by the Beaver River and its tributaries.

Here again is found the richness of soil that marks nearly all of Utah's valleys. By the aid of the waters



Many Utah Acres Are Devoted to the Production of Alfalfa Seed

of the Beaver and smaller streams, development of these lands is easy. Beaver, the principal town and county seat, is one of the oldest settlements in southwestern Utah.

Much of the better lands are held in private ownership but, like all of Utah, the people are just awakening to the proper use of water and thereby increasing the area of irrigated lands. This will make room for more settlers and furnish added development to this productive valley.

Escalante Valley

One of the State's greatest natural subdivisions is this broad valley that stretches down into the southwestern corner of Utah and embraces an area nearly a hundred miles long, varying from ten to thirty miles wide.

Down at its southern and higher end, the waters of Shoal Creek have been controlled by a retention dam and its waters are distributed over a large area of fruitful soil. Another irrigation system is planned with water brought from the Pine Valley Mountains, which will, when successfully completed, water upwards of ten thousand acres.

But the Escalante will eventually be developed from the underground waters which flow beneath a large portion of its area. Many successful wells have already been drilled and put in operation, although the definite boundaries of the water-bearing zone have not yet been established. Government experts are now at work investigating these conditions and preparing a report on the Escalante's water possibilities. Local experts estimate the water-bearing area to include 100,000 acres, which will, when established, furnish cheap lands and revenue-producing homes for a large population.

The soils of the Escalante are among the richest in the State, with possibilities along every line of agriculture and temperate zone horticulture. At many points dry farming has been successfully carried on.

Cedar Valley

This is still another section of old Utah with Cedar City as its principal town and the market place of Iron County. Development in this valley has been by gravity irrigation and dry-farming methods. Sheep and cattle raising has also added greatly to the wealth of this section, the great mountain ranges furnishing the highest quality of grazing lands in summer, while much winter feed is available on the floors of this and adjacent valleys.

As the name of its county implies, Cedar Valley is surrounded by great deposits of iron and coal, none of which has, as yet, been fully developed. The timber industry is also a large revenue producer.

Parowan Valley

Snuggled under the towering Wasatch range lies this valley, rich in soils and well watered from mountain creeks. Parowan also possesses an artesian belt which has only been partially established, yet from several wells valuable flows are secured.

North of and adjoining Parowan lies Buckhorn Valley, where there also exists an artesian belt of unknown area. This artesian water will ultimately give a great increase to the developed lands of both these valleys. All of their soils are extremely rich and productive of every class of cereals, vegetables and temperate zone fruits.

Parowan, the county seat of Iron County, is the principal town. There are heavy cattle interests in this section besides considerable lumber industry from the mountain forests.

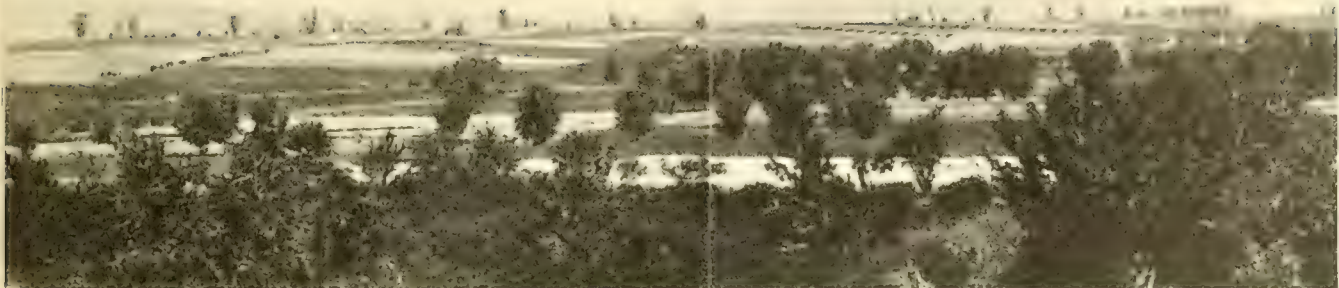
Kanarra Valley

This valley, possessing the same characteristics as Cedar, adjoins Cedar on the south. Irrigation from small streams has brought about the principal development, but many acres have been rendered productive by dry-farming methods.



Where Grain Fields Are Driving Back the Sage

UTAH'S DIXIE



Utah Possesses a Little Known, but No Less Real, Semi-Tropic Section

UTAH'S "Dixie," as Washington County, in the Southwest corner of Utah, is generally termed, is a choice spot with long summers, short winters, dry, sunny climate and rich soil, where all fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone yield prolifically and semi-tropical fruits do exceedingly well. This applies only to the lower altitudes of Washington County, the lands of which should properly be divided into two classes, the high and the low.

The low lands, those having altitudes between 2,400 and 3,500 feet, on which are located the towns of St. George, Santa Clara, Washington, Hurricane, Toquerville, and La Verkin, are especially adapted to the growing of grapes, peaches, almonds, figs, pomegranates, and other fruits. Five crops of alfalfa are grown each season on the low lands.

The high lands, those above 3,500 feet altitude, produce all kinds of small grains and hardy vegetables, and excellent crops of apples and small fruits. Dry land farming is being successfully pursued on some of the high lands, showing a yield of 33½ bushels of wheat per acre. The towns situated on the high lands are Enterprise, Pine Valley, New Harmony, Pinto, and a new settlement named Central.

Utah's "Dixie" is included in the Colorado River basin, lying below the rim of the great basin, and it is the lowest section in the State in altitude.

The water sources of Washington County are the Virgin River, Santa Clara Creek, other small creeks and numerous springs. The Virgin River runs diagonally across the county from northeast to the southwest corners, and near it are the towns of St. George, Washington, Virgin, Toquerville, Hurricane, La Ver-

kin, Rockville, Springdale, and some smaller settlements. The Santa Clara Creek rises near Pine Valley, runs southwesterly and empties into the Virgin River south of St. George; on its banks are the settlements of Pine Valley, Gunlock, Santa Clara, and a number of ranches.

The region around St. George may be taken as typical of the lower class of lands. The soil is of decomposed sandstone, forming a sandy loam to a depth of fifty feet. Cotton is grown, ginned and woven into cloth.

Many of the products of "Dixie" compete successfully against all contestants; the apricots are prize-winners and the asparagus acknowledges no superior. Elberta peaches attain remarkable size, color and flavor, and many farmers are making a specialty of that variety. During the National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento in 1907, Luther Burbank said of the "Dixie" peach exhibit: "In all my experience I have never seen such a magnificent display of peaches." The value of Washington County lands for fruit growing cannot be emphasized too strongly. While there are no large commercial orchards on account of the distance to the railway, the road improvement undertaken by the State has materially increased the exportation of fruit.

A fair estimate of the production of grapes and peaches (probably the most profitable crops that can be grown in this climate), would be, fresh grapes 18,000 pounds per acre; raisins, 3,000 pounds per acre; fresh peaches, 30,000 pounds per acre; dried peaches, 5,000 pounds per acre.

Too much cannot be said for the possibilities of the "Dixie" country as a fruit-growing and early garden



Utah's "Dixie" Possesses Splendid Vineyards

truck producing section. It is generally conceded that no part of the United States can excel it for the quality of fresh and dried fruits.

A large portion of Utah's "Dixie" is not susceptible of cultivation, but is suitable for grazing. The "Arizona Strip," which consists of that part of Arizona immediately south of Utah and north of the Colorado River, is naturally utilized by the people of southern Utah, as it is a fine grazing country, and this, added to the parts of this county unsuitable for cultivation, makes profitable the live-stock industry. The sale of steers for nearly all of the aforesaid country is transacted in Washington and Kane Counties, and

they are driven from these counties to the railroad for shipment.

On the lands above 3,500 feet, poultry husbandry, dairying, cattle and hog raising could not fail to be profitable; the long, sunny days, pure air and excellent forage invite those pursuits. The "Dixie" National Forest, comprising 460,800 acres, lies within the county. It is estimated that 500 horses, 6,000 head of cattle, 20,000 sheep and 1,000,000 pounds of wool are shipped annually from this region. The shipping point is Modena, on the Salt Lake Route.

A source of future fame, as well as profit, to the county, are the marvelous canyons of the Virgin River. St. George, from which they may be reached, has all the requirements for becoming the winter resort of the inter-mountain region. Those who have seen the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the great gorge of the Yellowstone, need not suppose they have observed Nature at her best as painter and sculptor. The exquisite tracery of Zion Canyon, lately created a National Park, the gorgeous ornamentation of the towers and temples that fringe its walls, possess a grandeur that is literally unique. Imagine a chasm as deep as that of the Yellowstone, carved and tinted with greater elaboration, and, in places, but fifty feet wide.

Washington County, with the smiling skies and fertile soil of the semi-tropics, veined with minerals, clothed with forests and gashed by wonderful gorges, serenely awaits a future of successful development.



Where Utah Soil and Water Unite in the Production of Immense Cereal Crops

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

This booklet has been compiled under the personal direction of the following
Representatives of the Railroads operating in Utah

Oregon Short Line Railroad.....	Joel L. Priest, Boise, Idaho
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.....	W. H. Olin, Denver, Colo.
Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.....	Douglas White, Los Angeles, Cal.
Oregon Short Line Railroad.....	D. S. Spencer, Salt Lake City, Utah
Oregon Short Line Railroad.....	A. V. Peterson, Salt Lake City, Utah
Southern Pacific Railroad.....	H. W. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Pacific Railroad.....	W. J. Shotwell, San Francisco, Cal.
Union Pacific System.....	R. A. Smith, Omaha, Neb.
Bamberger Lines.....	J. W. Lowrie, Salt Lake City, Utah
Salt Lake & Utah Railroad.....	Ross Beeson, Salt Lake City, Utah
Utah-Idaho Central Railroad.....	J. W. Ellingson, Ogden, Utah



Truck Farm in the Salt Lake Valley

VACATION OUTINGS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

"The Nation's Playgrounds"

YOUR National Parks are a vast region of peaks, canyons, glaciers, geysers, big trees, volcanoes, prehistoric ruins and other natural scenic wonders.

Visit them this summer—for fishing, mountain climbing and "roughing it."

Ask for descriptive illustrated booklet of the National Park or National Monument you are specially interested in. Here is the list: Crater Lake, Ore.; Glacier, Mont.; Grand Canyon, Ariz.; Hawaiian Hot Springs, Ark.; Mesa Verde, Colo.; Mt. Rainier, Wash.; Petrified Forest, Ariz.; Rocky Mountain, Colo.; Sequoia, Cal.; Yellowstone, Wyo.; Yosemite, Cal.; and Zion, Utah.

Address

Travel Bureau, U. S. Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or
143 Liberty St., New York City, or 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



A Clear Demonstration of Utah's Prosperity

ISSUED BY

United States Railroad Administration
AGRICULTURAL SECTION

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR THE USE OF ALL RAILROADS
IN THE STATE OF UTAH

For Further Information, address

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 220 648 7

